THE INTEGRATION OF CONVERGENCE TECHNOLOGY &CYBER CLOUD COMPUTING FOR SMART AGRICULTURE SYSTEM

Objective:

1.To develop a integration system for Agriculture Engineering.

2. To Implement convergence technology in the field of Digital Agriculture

3. To research a smart agriculture application using by emerging technology.

4. To design a smart agriculture platform by using of cloud computing and convergence technology

5. To find out a crime during the process of Agriculture Business at level of Agri-eMarket

Convergence Technology

In general, the term "technological convergence" refers to the tendency or phenomena when two or more distinct technologies combine to produce a new result. The smartphone is one illustration. A smartphone combined a number of separate technologies into one unit, including a phone, computer, camera, music player, television (TV), and a geolocation and navigation aid. The smartphone has established a $350 billion market and has evolved into a distinct, recognisable category of technology.

Consumers most frequently interact directly with technological convergence out of the three closely related convergences—media convergence, network convergence, and technological convergence. Devices that are technologically convergent have three things in common. First, convergent devices can perform a variety of tasks to fulfil a mixed goal. Second, to provide a better user experience, convergent devices can collect and use data in a variety of formats and employ machine learning techniques. And finally, convergent devices

Cloud computing

The Terms related cloud computing is the general term for delivering services over the net. These services are divided into three main categories or types of cloud computing:

Here area unit 5 essential property to see to basically get you started :

1. **Network Segmentation:**

2. **Cloud-based Access Controls:**
3. **Multi-tenancy in Cloud Computing:**
4. **Cloud Access Management:**
5. **Cloud Computing Threats and Liability:**

TECHNOLOGY CONVERGENCE AND INTEGRATION

For Applications in SMART AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

At this time, there are a whopping 8.5 billion people living in the world. This figure is predicted to increase to 9.7 billion by 2050 and to more than 11 billion by 2100. The primary difficulty posed by this big population is food production. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, in order to feed the estimated population of 2050, we will need to increase global food production by 70% during the next few decades. It is not simple to increase food production quickly enough to meet the rising demand. The oldest industry, agriculture, had already seen revolutionary changes in the past to meet the expectations of the globe, and it surely wasn't unfamiliar with technical advancements.

temperature, can stave off many issues that traditionally had been accounted for by "walking the field." Remote monitoring through smart farming systems enables production yields to increase because farmers have more time to attend to their farm's real issues: applying their expertise to solving problems with pests, watering in any location, amending soil conditions -- all through the use of sensing and automation.

The types of precision farming systems implemented depend on the use of software for management of the business. Control systems manage sensor input, delivering remote information for supply and decision support, as well as automation of machines and equipment for taking action in response to emerging issues and production support. This is not notably different than any other "smart" business model's success criteria; a standardized approach sets forth the right use of resources for production in real time on the supply side and for meeting stringent constraints coming from the demand side. Thus, in a smart farming system, it's about managing the supply of land and, based on its condition, setting it forth in the right growing parameters -- for example, moisture, fertilizer or material content -- to provide production for the right crop that is in demand.

During production, it's about managing one's resources to improve the growing process. For example, precision farming systems concern precision seeding using automated tractors to reduce possible loss of seed and optimize spacing of plants to create the highest possible yield per acre. Another example is water, through the use of precision water delivery, such as trickle or subsurface methods, to reduce evaporation and to improve soil moisture content, delivering water only when it is needed through the use of sensors and automation.

On the demand side, smart farming systems are about careful management of the demand forecast and delivering goods to market just in time to reduce waste. Furthermore, it is about managing the delivery channel and ensuring that the transfer of product to the midmarket handler reduces waste through gentle and efficient handling, such as sufficient refrigeration.

Overall, the entire process from farm to table is software-managed and sensor-monitored, reducing overall costs, improving overall yield and quality of the supply, and ultimately the experience for the consumer.

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